

PRESIDENT WILSON ARRIVES IN LONDON

MANY DIE IN BERLIN RIOT; STAGE SIEGE

Citizens Join Revolting
Sailors—Demand Lieb-
knecht Be Premier.

London, Dec. 26.—The Alexander and Francis residents have again joined the revolting sailors in Berlin and it is predicted in advices sent from Berlin late Christmas night that nearly the entire Berlin population will support them, leaving the government without troops.

These advices were transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. They said that large numbers of sailors are reported to be coming from Kiel to join their comrades in Berlin.

The mutinous sailors who have been holding out in the Red palace at Berlin have hoisted the white flag and have been allowed to leave under guard, according to advices from Berlin sent by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam. Government troops, the message adds, now occupy the palace and the royal stables.

London, Dec. 26.—Nearly 100 persons were killed in the street fighting which began in Berlin on Tuesday morning, according to the latest reports from the German capital, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. Republican guards tried several times to take the royal stables and the headquarters of the revolting sailors but were repulsed. Many soldiers belonging to the Berlin guard and a few of the Republican guards joined the sailors. Vorwärts reports.

Demand Liebknecht for Premier.

When these reports were sent a large number of armed civilians were continuing to join the sailors, not only at the headquarters, but in the Roonstrasse. This street with all its houses, was reported in the hands of the sailors, who were supported by the Spartacists. They demanded that Premier Ebert and Secretary Hans Reiser and his cabinet resign. Liebknecht and Dr. Ebert, the advices add, went to the chancellery's palace and had a long conference with the ministers.

Further Fighting Expected.

Further fighting was anticipated, it was added as the Spartacists and the sailors had decided to attempt to force the guards to return to Potsdam. The guards were stationed in Tietzen-Linden and on the Werderschen Platz.

Castle Is Seized.

According to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, a number of the sailors on Monday formed a guard and seized the Red castle, one of the former emperor's residences. They blocked the main streets and entered the public buildings and arrested Herr Weiz, the military commander of Berlin; Herr Fischer, his adjutant and Dr. Reiser.

A republican guard with machine guns and artillery bombarded the castle. Holes were made in the walls, the porches were destroyed and all the windows smashed. The sailors from which former Emperor William once made a speech which he declared: "I know no parties," was partly smashed.

The guard eventually occupied the castle, but the sailors were still holding another large building at the time the dispatch was filed. The square in front of the castle was littered with stones and missiles.

Commander Released.

Berlin, Tuesday, Dec. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—Herr Weiz, the military commander of Berlin, who was arrested Monday by revolting sailors during the fighting in which many sailors and Republican guards were killed and wounded, was released shortly before noon today. He spent the night in the basement of the former royal stables.

Radicals were in favor of his immediate execution. Ships proposed that he be locked up in a small cage with the bodies of sailors who had died during Monday's fighting. That he escaped violence was due to the intervention of Socialist leaders.

Refused to Surrender.

Fifty sailors, it is reported, are still entrenched in the Red palace, from which most of them were driven Monday by the Republican guards. Twelve hundred sailors are holding out in the royal stables. Both groups have sent out word that the buildings will have to be razed before they surrender. Fighting has been in progress in the palace since yesterday and many private possessions of the emperor and former emperor have been carried away or destroyed.

Communication Cut.

Telephone communication between Berlin and Hamburg has been interrupted since Tuesday evening. Attempts to communicate with the Baltic port by way of Posen have failed.

Police was occupied last week by Polish forces under command of General Haller.)

Neutral Nations Not to Have Seat at Peace Meeting

Paris, Dec. 26.—(Havas.)—Allied representatives have decided that neutral nations will not be admitted to the peace conference, according to newspapers here. Neutrals may address their claims to belligerents, however, and any demands thus made will be referred to a special body which will be created by the peace conference.

It has been decided, it is reported, that neutrals will be allowed to participate in the deliberations incident to the formation of a league of nations.

EMOTION CHOKES WILSON AT SIGHT OF YANK FORCES

On Board President Wilson's Special Train Enroute to Calais, Dec. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Wilson left Chaumont for England late yesterday afternoon feeling more strongly than ever the magnificent part American soldiers took in the winning of the war. Yesterday's review, in which 10,000 American soldiers marched before him, created a deep impression on the president, quite apart from the historic significance of reviewing fighting men on foreign soil for the first time.

When addressing his troops as "fellow countrymen" he told them that he believed that he could "promise them a Happy New Year." This was considered the keynote of the address and friends about Mr. Wilson construed his words to mean that he was beginning to see the way more clearly toward the attainment of the objectives he has set for himself at the peace conference. At least one very important address may be expected from the president while he is in England. He may define his line of thought more clearly on issues which Great Britain is so deeply interested.

Yesterday's review was a picture worthy of a great painter. The sight of 10,000 American veterans carrying the United States flag on the soil of a sister republic, comrades in arms of a great cause, was just a little too much to permit the president to suppress his emotion. He frankly admitted being "all choked up."

MORE AMERICANS ARRIVE; OTHERS LISTED TO COME

New York, Dec. 26.—Following the homecoming battle fleet into port today came the British liner Saxonia, from Liverpool, with 1,400 sick and wounded officers and men, mostly surgical cases.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Lists of units of the expeditionary forces assigned for early convoy home, cabled today by General Pershing, comprised 600 officers and nearly 20,000 men. They included the Forty-fourth, Sixtieth and Sixty-fourth of the war savings section in the United States treasury department and will assume his duties early in January. It was announced here today. He will move to Washington.

With the ending of the war, it was said, the savings stamp will be used by the government to encourage thrift, especially in the schools, and Mr. Magill's work will involve the development of this scheme on a peace time basis.

HUGH MAGILL IS GIVEN POST WITH TREASURY DEPT.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 26.—Hugh S. Magill, Jr., director of the Illinois Centennial celebration, has accepted a position as educational director of the war savings section in the United States treasury department and will assume his duties early in January. It was announced here today. He will move to Washington.

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IT'S A SAD TALE, THIS, BUT THINK OF PAPER'S COST

Chicago, Dec. 26.—It's a brief tale, but it is a sad one. He's a farm hand from Indiana. He was seeing the sights Monday. Met two men. One of them wanted to give \$5,000 to the poor. Would Charlie hold the money. He would, and put up \$1,000 and \$900 in Liberty bonds with the stranger for good faith. The stranger gave him the box with the \$5,000. Charlie opened it last night as a Christmas celebration. It was full of tissue paper. Police!

But, then, Charlie was found some consolation in the thought that even plain, ordinary paper sells at a pretty stiff price these days.

IF WAITERS WILL GET \$12 WHAT IS A TABLE TO COST?

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Waiters' wages for New Year's eve dinner parties have gone up to \$12 for work at the principal clubs. It was stated today. The South Shore Country club arranged with the waiters' association for 200 men at \$12, its cost for waiters alone on that night being thus \$2,400.

RELIEF FOR NEAR EAST.

New York, Dec. 26.—An American relief expedition to the near east will start next month.

THERE'S NOTHING WRONG WITH HIS EYESIGHT



DESTRUCTION OF FAMOUS BRITISH SUB BY FOE TOLD

London, Dec. 25.—(Via Montreal.) The official report of the sinking of the famous British submarine E-14 off the Dardanelles early in 1918 with the loss of her command, Lieutenant Commander Geoffrey White, and all except seven of the crew, has just been published.

The E-14 left Mudros on the evening of Jan. 27 and proceeded on the Dardanelles to search for the Goeben. After diving under submarine nets, she found that the Goeben had departed. Commander White then turned back.

A torpedo was fired at the ship which caused the Goeben's explosion, causing a heavy explosion which extinguished the submarine's lights and sprang the fore hatch. Leaking badly, the submarine rose to the surface. The Goeben fired a heavy fire, but did not hit her. She submerged 100 feet and continued on her course, but becoming unsteady she was brought to the surface. Heavy fire immediately opened on both sides of the straits and a shell hit the hull, destroying the upper steering gear.

An E-14 survivor says: "Orders were given to steer from below and we ran the gauntlet for half an hour, only a few shots hitting us. The captain, seeing that escape was hopeless, ran towards shore. His last words were, 'We are in God's hands.' Only a few seconds later I looked for him and saw his body, mangled by shell fire, roll into the water and go under. The last shell hit the starboard side of our boat, killing all near it. I believe. The submarine soon after ran into a sand bank and the Turks picked up the survivors."

PERSHING TELLS MEN TO OBSERVE LAWS ON LIQUOR

Paris, Wednesday, Dec. 26.—(Havas.)—General Pershing has issued an order to all American commanders to cooperate fully with the French government in measures against excessive use of alcoholic liquors. The French army rules regarding the drinking of spirituous liquors and the opening of liquor shops to soldiers, he says, will be observed strictly by the American forces.

THE WEATHER

Unsettled and warmer tonight with light snow; Friday generally fair with the lowest temperature tonight about 20 degrees above zero.

Temperature at 7 a. m., 8. Highest yesterday, 22. Lowest last night, 8.

Velocity of wind at 7 a. m., six miles per hour.

Precipitation, none.

Relative humidity at 7 p. m., 79; at 7 a. m., 86.

State of water, 3 feet, a rise of 3 in last 24 hours.

J. M. SHEPHERD,
Meteorologist.

LEGISLATION ON WHEAT IS ASKED

Government Asks Price Guarantee
Made Effective and a Safe-
guard Against Losses.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Legislation to make effective the wheat price guarantee for the 1919 crop and at the same time to safeguard the government against losses was recommended to congress today by the department of agriculture and the food administration.

A memorandum sent to representative Leever of South Carolina, chairman of the house agricultural committee, made the following recommendations:

First—Extension by congress beyond June 1, 1920, of the date for the government purchase of the 1919 crop.

Second—Continuance of the food administration's grain corporation, or creation of a new agency to buy, store and sell 1919 wheat that may be offered to the government and:

Third—Possible legislative provisions to protect the government against wheat or flour brought in from other countries during the period of effectiveness of the guaranteed price and also to protect buyers of such wheat as long as the wheat is in this country and not consumed.

The memorandum was compiled with the approval of President Wilson, and Secretary Houston in submitting it said, "The government has made a guarantee and it goes without saying that it must be made effective."

Regarding extension of the date of the government purchase, the memorandum said:

"It will be impossible to carry out the guarantee as it is intended by June 1, 1920, and if producers cannot sell their wheat to the United States before that date and are left with wheat on hand, it will be felt that the obligation of the United States has not been carried out in good faith."

"The government's purchasing agency," the memorandum sets forth, "must have ample funds to at all times purchase throughout the United States at the guaranteed price such wheat of the 1919 crop as may be offered to it and also to provide storage facilities to take care of the same by lease or purchase of facilities now in existence or by building additional facilities, or both."

"The appropriation will have to be on a basis to enable the guarantee price to be maintained at all times by purchase of wheat with funds provided by the government and without relying on outside credit."

YANKS ON CANADA LIST.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—The following name appears in today's casualty list:

Prisoner repatriated: W. Litherland, Williamsburg, Ill.

NEW FIREPORT BANK.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 26.—The Knottville State Bank of Freeport, Illinois, with capitalization of \$125,000, will be chartered by State Auditor Russell tomorrow, it was learned here today.

BERNSTORFF NOT IN FAVOR GIVING KAISER TO ALLIES

Paris, Dec. 26.—"All the belligerents have accepted President Wilson's 14 points, and the only question to be discussed is their interpretation," said Count Von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, in giving his opinion of what Germany's attitude would be at the peace conference, according to the Geneva correspondent of the Matin.

"Germany," the count declared, "will keep to the president's program, which grants each people of an ethnical group the right to dispose of itself."

Asked if he thought the president's program would furnish the basis for a lasting peace, Count Von Bernstorff shrugged his shoulders.

"This is the only one which can be proposed at present," he added, "and the attempt must be made to apply it. At any rate, we shall support it."

When he was asked by the correspondent what attitude Germany would adopt toward the east, he replied:

"All the questions concerning the new states which have sprung up in the Russian frontier are the affairs of the allies. Let them disentangle things as best they can. We wash our hands of Russia. We are content to safeguard as far as possible the integrity of our territory, consulting at the same time the will of the populations."

Asked about the white book which Carl Kaustsky is said to be preparing in Berlin, Count Von Bernstorff said:

"I don't think the book will reveal the individual responsibilities of the persons who directed Germany in 1914. It will rather show the collective faults of the regime."

"I do not favor handing over the Kaiser to the allies. A sovereign is not responsible for the policy of his government."

PLAN TO USE ZEP FOR NEW YORK AND EUROPE AIR LINE?

Paris, Dec. 26.—(Havas.)—Dismantled German Zeppelins will be converted into arial merchantmen to ply between New York and Hamburg, according to the Echo d'Paris, which says that it has received information from "reliable sources."

LATE BULLETINS

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 26.—The government has ordered the mobilization of units of the Uruguayan army in face of threatened labor trouble throughout the republic. Foreign agitators, principally Russian, have been busy endeavoring to foment a general strike.

All England Turns Out.

Sightseers poured in from all points. There were thousands of soldiers and sailors, many hundreds of school children, many hundreds of nurses and teachers, hundreds of flag vendors, burnt cork minstrels with banjos, costers on donkey carts, bishops in black garters, generals in various uniforms and women and girls in their new Christmas frocks.

From the war office and other government buildings in White

ALL ENGLAND TURNS OUT TO PAY TRIBUTE

Chief Greeted by King and
Queen—U. S. Flags
Cover Buildings.

London, Dec. 26.—President and Mrs. Wilson were in Buckingham palace this afternoon after a journey from Calais to London during which they were accorded all the honors ever given royalty. Never has a royal procession except those of great national ceremonies excited such interest as the first state visit of an American president.

The drive from the station to the palace was made through streets lined with the guard regiments in khaki. Fresh flags hung overhead and covered the buildings, while windows and balconies, so long as open spaces were filled with people, many of whom wore the American colors.

All Eyes on Wilson.

It was a brief spectacle. First came the sovereign's escort of troops from the household cavalry with helmets and steel cuirasses. Then came the carriages with King George, and President Wilson, and Queen Mary, Mrs. Wilson and Princess Mary. These were followed by three others, which passed almost unnoticed, as all eyes were on Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the royal family.

Route of Procession.

Although the trip was a short one, it lay through a most interesting section of London. From Charing Cross the route ran along the north side of Trafalgar square, with the Nelson monument towering on the left and the National gallery on the right, its gray walls almost covered by huge American and British flags. It continued along Pall Mall, turning northward at St. James palace and up St. James street to Piccadilly, the chief landmarks along this stage being the solid, weather-worn buildings of the old London club, now decked with hunting interests for special occasions. The procession drove westward along the north side of Piccadilly, passing a tract of clubs and big hotels and palatial residences, notably the home of the duke of Devonshire, with the Red Cross flag over it, and the residence of the duke of Wellington, at the entrance of Hyde Park, where the procession turned.

The party drove past Wellington Arch and along the southern side of the park, there flanked on the right by the wall of the palace grounds, and then into the broad plaza before the palace, and into the palace forecourt.

Crowds Line Streets.

Probably the most interesting part of the spectacle for the president was the people who were crowded everywhere in groups. The day was holiday, and the workmen and women made the most of their opportunity, and to no stratum of British humanity could the president make a stronger appeal.

Welcomed in Old Station.

While the formal part of the event was well staged and managed, the human factor presented the most interest. The interior of the grimy, old station, where King George welcomed President Wilson, was carpeted with red and the walls and roofs were a revelation of masses of flags. Club windows were mostly monopolized by men while the hotels and stores along the way were filled with gay parties.

U. S. Flag Everywhere.

That such masses of American flags could be produced at such short notice was a revelation of London's resources and none appreciated them more than the American soldiers and blue-jackets among the spectators.

Trip On Schedule.

The president's trip to London was carried out according to schedule. His train left Dover at 12:33 o'clock, arrived at Charing Cross station on time.

As the president's train crossed the Thames and entered the station a great cheer went up from the crowd. A salute of 41 guns was fired from the Tower of London and in Hyde Park.

Cold But No Fog.

Before the president's arrival it seemed as though London was to have its coldest day of the winter. There was ice in the streets and a white frost on the grass. Fortunately, however, there was neither rain nor the fog which usually prevails in December.

Before 11 o'clock streets in the west end were filled with holiday throngs afoot and in motor cars.

Acorns St. James street was a huge blue banner with the words, "The citizens of Westminster welcome President Wilson" in gold letters.

Sightseers poured in from all points. There were thousands of soldiers and sailors, many hundreds of school children, many hundreds of nurses and teachers, hundreds of flag vendors, burnt cork minstrels with banjos, costers on donkey carts, bishops in black garters, generals in various uniforms and women and girls in their new Christmas frocks.

From the war office and other government buildings in White

Wilson Greeted by Gay Spectacle on Arrival at Dover

Dover, England, Dec. 26.—Dover were a festive appearance with its decorations and its animated throngs, to welcome President and Mrs. Wilson. Their arrival was signaled by the firing of a royal salute. Large crowds lined the admiralty pier and its approaches long before the president came ashore.

The duke of Connaught, with his suite, accompanied by John W. Davis, the American ambassador, the earl of Reading, British ambassador to the United States, Lord Hirschel and the mayor of Dover were on the pier to meet the visitors.

The mayor presented an address of welcome to the president.

President Wilson reviewed the guard of honor from the naval garrison of Dover.

The scene in the harbor as the presidential vessel entered was an animated one. Airplanes and sea-planes circled overhead, while the warships in the harbor, which joined the shore batteries in firing the salute, were gayly dressed with hunting. The crew manned ships and cheered as the presidential boat passed into the harbor.

The steamer Brigant, on which the president crossed the channel, had a quick and smooth passage and arrived at Dover at midday. She was met at Calais by Sir Charles Cust, the knight's equerry, and Vice Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, who accompanied the party to Dover. Four French destroyers escorted the Brigant into the channel, where British destroyers and a dozen airplanes took over the duty.

As the Brigant entered the harbor the salute in honor of the president was fired from Dover castle. This was the first time since the beginning of the war that this honor had been accorded any visitor.

The Brigant's path was along the line of ships of the famous Dover patrol, all of which were flying American flags and their crews lining the rails. The bands, which when the Brigant sighted, had played "God Save the King" took up "The Star Spangled Banner," each ship's company standing at attention.

The Brigant was flying the president's flag, Admiral Keyes' pennant and the British naval ensign. Mrs. Wilson, who was on deck, took great interest in the evolutions of the British destroyers.

The president was greeted by the duke of Connaught and the other members of the welcoming party. After reviewing the guard of honor he passed through the covered way to the great interior and the decorated and the corporation in their scarlet robes of office, extended a formal welcome. The address was read by Sir A. Bocking, the city's recorder. The president replied briefly.

As President Wilson walked to the train a dozen girls wearing the American colors strewed petals of roses in his path.

In reply to the address of welcome, President Wilson said:

"We have come through many serious times together and therefore can regard each other in a new light as comrades and associates, because nothing brings men together like a common understanding and a common purpose."

"It is therefore, with deep emotion and peculiar gratification that I find myself here afforded the opportunity of matching my mind with the minds of those who, with a like intention, are proposing to do the best they can and that can be done in the great settlement of the struggle."

U. S. FLEET IS REVIEWED BY SEC. DANIELS

Vanguard of America's
Victory Force Steams
Up N. Y. Harbor.

New York, Dec. 26.—Led by the superdreadnaught Arizona, 10 great battleships in command of Admiral Henry T. Mayo—the vanguard of America's victory fleet in European waters—steamed up New York harbor today in review before Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and were given a tumultuous reception by harbor craft and hundreds of thousands of persons who lined the shores. The fleet reached Ambrose channel late yesterday.

The ships weighed anchor at 1:30 o'clock today and escorted by a fleet of 21 airplanes, proceeded slowly up the harbor to the statue of Liberty, where Secretary Daniels and a party of guests on the presidential yacht Mayflower reviewed the procession. The shrieks of thousands of welcoming throngs and whistles were drowned by the thunderous salute of 19 guns from each battleship as it came abreast of the Mayflower.

10,650 Men Land.

The dreadnaughts passed up the Hudson and anchored and preparations then were made for 10,650 men to disembark for the land parade this afternoon.

The ships welcomed home after 18 months of strenuous patrols of seas infested by enemy submarines were: The Pennsylvania, the Arizona, the Oklahoma, the Nevada, the Texas, the New York, the Arkansas, the Arkansas, the Wyoming, and the Florida.

Cabinet Members at Review.

In addition to Secretary Daniels, the reviewing party included Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States army, Admiral Gant of the British navy and the senior naval attaches of the allied nations.

After the parade this afternoon the men will be given shore leave and a number of entertainments and dinners will be given in their honor.

As the ships approached quarantine to await the hour of review occasional flurries of snow fell.

All the way into the harbor as the warships moved through the snow the guns of the fleet fired salute. Undeterred, the many thousands of persons who had assembled on the shores from Sandy Hook to Battery Park, and the lower Hudson river, faced the cold and the snow fall—determined to pay a tribute to the 25,000 naval heroes as they pass by on the mighty ships.

Aircraft Above Fleet.

Scarcely visible, a giant kite balloon preceded the Arizona, leading unit of the fleet, into the harbor, an aircraft towed, 800 feet up, by the gunboat Gloucester, all at the end of a taut line. Behind the armada two more balloons were pulled along above the Florida, the last warship to enter. Above the slowly steaming dreadnaughts, airplanes dived and rose, and obscure snowbirds in the sky made a picturesque touch as they circled around the basketlike masts of the battleships.

Maneuver in Storm.

Promptly at 10 o'clock, notwithstanding the difficulty of maneuvering in the snowstorm, the Arizona steamed by the Mayflower, firing her salute of 19 guns in honor of Secretary Daniels.

Within 22 minutes, the last of the 10 dreadnaughts, the Florida, flying her home-bound pennant, had passed the Mayflower, and a wireless message from the press boat, the saluting guns could be heard, and the ships themselves could scarcely be seen from the New York shore. As they swung up the river, however, the great grey shapes became distinct and the watching crowds could see the sailors and marines lining the rails at attention and could hear the ships' bands playing. Soon after the snowfall ceased and the skies brightened somewhat.

At 10:45 the Mayflower left her station and proceeded up the river to review the fleet at anchor.

VESEL ON LAKES, ADRIPT 30 HOURS IN STORM, DOCKS

Muskegon, Mich., Dec. 26.—The steamer Alabama of the Goodrich Transit company, loaded with many passengers bound for Chicago for Christmas, arrived in Muskegon yesterday after one of the most exciting trips in many seasons.

After getting within 30 minutes of her dock at Chicago the vessel was caught in such a terrific storm that she was forced to beat back to this port after being storm-tossed for 30 hours.

Although Goodrich officials declare the vessel was never in danger, nearly all of the passengers, as well as members of the crew, were sick during most of the voyage and passengers tell many stories of the day and night in the blizzard which raged over Lake Michigan.

BARUCH INSURES HIMSELF AGAINST SICKNESS AT SEA

Washington, Dec. 26.—If Bernard M. Baruch is sick on his voyage across the Atlantic it will be in spite of all the precautions possible. He has taken passage on the largest possible boat, the Leviathan, and has insisted upon a cabin in its best berth.

Mr. Baruch's first case of seasickness dates back to a trip from Charleston, S. C., to a Georgia port, 60 miles distant, at the age of eight years. Since that time, he says, he has been unable to look at a salt water without becoming faint.

He calls Dec. 21 to aid in reconstruction problems abroad at the request of President Wilson.

COTTON MARKETS CLOST.

London, Dec. 26.—The stock exchange here and the cotton exchange in Liverpool will be closed until Monday, Dec. 30.